VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GEN^L. ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1320.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1805. [VOLUME XIX.

AGENTS for the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Eleazer A. Jenks,	Portland, (Maine.)
Mr. T. C. Cushing,	Salem, (Mas.)
Benjamin Russell, Esq.	Boston.
Office of the Courant,	Hartford, (Con.)
William Coleman, Esq.	New-York.
Mr. Samuel Relf,	Philadelphia.
Mr J. Escavaille, Bryden's Coffee-House,	Baltimore.
Mr. Jacob Mountz,	City of Washington.
Messrs. Cooper & Gray,	Norfolk.
Mr. Samuel Treat,	Portsmouth.
George Deneale, Esq.	Alexandria.
James Blair, Esq.	Fredericksburg.
May Burton, Esq.	Orange.
Mr. Samuel Harrison, merchant,	Lynchburg.
Mr. Wm. Boylan, Pr.	Raleigh, N. C
Mr. Abraham Hodge, Pr.	Halifax, N. C.
Mr. John S. Pasteur, Pr.	Newbern, N. C'
Editor of the Charleston Courier,	Charleston, S. C.
Stephen Bullock, Esq.	Port Gibson, M. Ter.

VIRGINIA:

In the Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March, 22d, 1804,

BETWEEN

Robert Innes, Administrator, of Hugh Innes, dec.—Pltff.

AND

William Donalson, Administrator of John Donalson, and Daniel Call, Defendants,

THE defendant, William Donalson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered,* that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted on the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A copy)—Teste,

PETER TISNLEY, c. c.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE away last evening, a large stout made blood bay HORSE, upwards of 5 feet high, 7 years old last spring, was shod all round about two months ago, but some of the shoes may now be off; he has a large head and small eyes; trots and gallops; if he has any other marks by which he might be distinguished, they are not recollected. He had on a saddle a good deal worn, with a hogskin seat and plated stirrups. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the horse and saddle to the subscribers.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.

Richmond, March 5th, 1805.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond,

BETWEEN

Thomas Fitzhugh, and Nancy his wife, Pltffs.

AND

Henry Rose, one of the heirs and executors of John Rose, Robert Rose, another heir of the said John, Alexander Rose, another heir of the same John, and devisee of Charles Rose, deceased, and Catharine Rose, relict and widow of John Rose, and Maria Moore Rose, Defendants.

THE defendant, Heury Rose, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this coutr, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, *It is ordered,* that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted on the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste.

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, for ready money, on the 19th day of August next, at Laurence Gibbons's Tavern in York-Town,

A TRACT OF LAND,

LYING in the county of York, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, conveyed by Samuel Eddins to the late Samuel Shields and his heirs, in trust, to raise by sale three several sums of money due to John Jameson, William Cary, and Richard Bowler—This tract of .and is covered with excellent timber, and hes convenient to navigation.

ROBERT & SAMUEL SHIELDS,
Heirs of said
SAMUEL SHIELDS, dec.

May 23d, 1805. 4w.

For Sale, or to be Rented,

THE HOUSE and GROUND with the appurtenances, belonging to the estate of Lewis Burwell, deceased, in this city. The house is built of brick, with a dining and a drawing room, each 24 by 28 feet, well finished, and commanding very extensive views of the river and country, which can never be intercepted; it also contains a setting room and six chambers, one of which can be entered from the street, and is well adapted to the purpose of an office for business. In front and near are strong porticos, built entirely of brick: that in front floored with marble. There are also an excellent kitchen, with a well fixed grate and ovens for cooking, a laundry, a vault, convenient dry cellars, a stable for two horses, and an unfinished carriage house. The ground is, in quantity, between two and three acres, about two acres whereof are well inlosed, and divided into a garden and grazing lot. This property is situated not far from the capitol, with streets on three sides; affords a most extensive, convenient and elegant establishment, and will admit of divisions into smaller lots, as the growth of the city shall enhance the value of ground. Residing very near the property, I can, at any time, shew it to those who may wish to view it. The objects to which the proceeds are, by Mr. Burwell's will, to be appropriated, enable me to give very considerable accommodation in terms of payment, upon an allowance of interest.

E. CARRINGTON
Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, April 18, 1805. oawtf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

DESIROUS *to close his business in this place, as soon as possible, is induced to offer for sale, the following* VALUABLE PROPERTY, *viz.*—

A convenient two story Dwelling House, 24 feet square, having one room and a passage on the lower floor, two rooms on the second floor, and two good rooms in the garret; a cellar with plank floor, and divided into three apartments, one used for cooking; the yard inclosed with a brick wall seven feet high—the whole in good repair.—This tenement is situated near the Bell Tavern, on the cross street leading to the Rock Landing, and is insured in the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire in the state of Virginia, and the premiums paid.

Eleven unimproved half acre Lots, on Shockoe Hill.

600 acres Military Land in Kenhawa county, on the waters of Old Town creek, a branch of Ohio river, being part of a grant made to George Muse, Adam Stevens, Andrew Lewis, and others, in the year 1772.

25 tracts of Land in Montgomery county, containing 32,172¼ acres, the whole patented in my name, viz.

4,000 acres surveyed 3d April, 1786, in Montgomery county, on Cole river.

3080 acres surveyed 24th July, 1786, in same county, on Sixteen Mile creek, adjoining the late gen. Washington's survey on Kenhawa river.

3062¼ acres surveyed 23d July, 1786, in same county, on the Loop waters, waters of New river.

1000 acres surveyed 13th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.

3210 acres surveyed 5th April, 1786, in same county, south of a creek running into Cole river.

2138 acres surveyed 21st February, 1787, in same county, on Cole river.

320 acres, surveyed 3d February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's Creek and Little Blue Stone.

1300 acres, surveyed 16th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of the South Fork of Cole river, that heads against Guyandott.

95 acres, surveyed 10th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Glade creek.

78 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on a branch emptying into Glade creek, on the south side of the same, and about one mile above the ford of said creek.

500 acres, surveyed 10th February, 1787, in same county, on the North fork of Mud river, that heads against the Guyandott.

1500 acres, surveyed 12th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.

2000 acres, surveyed 8th May, 1786, in same county, on the Great Kenhawa.

1000 acres, surveyed 16th May, 1786, in same county, and on same river.

263 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on the head of Glade creek.

214 acres, surveyed 7th Feb. 1787, in same county, on the waters of Glade creek, on the south side thereof.

135 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on the west end of Joe's Ridge, and on the waters of Glade creek.

154 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge.

228 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge, and the waters of Glade and Cooper's creek.

414 acres, surveyed 23d February, 1787, in same county, on the second fork of Cole river, on the road crossing from Pinny river to Guyandott.

2000 acres, surveyed 25th February, 1787, in same county, under the big pipe Stem Knob, and running down both sides of the creek.

416 acres surveyed 4th February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's creek and Joe's Ridge.

380 acres surveyed 3d February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Cooper's creek.

3,338 acres by survey 20th February, 1787, in same county, on the south fork of Cole river.

1,345 acres by survey 2d February 1787, in same county, on the head waters of little Blue Stone, about half a mile north from the white oak lick.

Three tracts of land in Monongalia county, patented in my name, viz:

350 acres by survey 1st June, 1796, in Monongalia county, adjoining Matthew Richey's land, and the Randolph county line, on the waters of Cheat river.

400 acres surveyed 20th October, 1797, in same county, adjoining lands of Abner Harper, above the mouth of White-day creek.

400 acres surveyed 15th November, 1797, in same county, adjoining Peter Drago, on Finches run, to include an improvement made in the year 1773.

1000 acres in same county, on the west of cheat-river, above the lands of Thomas Butler.

800 acres in same county, on Buffaloe creek, on a pre-emption right of David Gray.

250 acres in Greenbrier county, on Little deer creek, adjoining lands of Joseph McClung.

891 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 1st August 1787, on the waters of Pinney river and Paint creek, waters of Kenhawa river.

435 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 30th June, 1786, joining the lands of Joseph Eaton, Richard Muse, and James McCorcle.

230 acres in Wythe county, surveyed 4th November, 1795, on the left mine mill creek.

180 acres in Albemarle county, patent, dated 5th July 1787, on William Hill's creek, waters of Buck Island creek.

One undivided moiety of five lots, in the Town of Winchester, No's. 89, 90, 100, 101 and 109.

The above will be sold very low, and the terms made known on application to

Wm. AUSTIN.

Richmond, April 4th, 1805.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 22d day of March, 1804,

BETWEEN

ROBERT ROSE, Plaintiff,

AND

HENRY ROSE, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On motion of the Plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered,* that the said defendant do appear here, on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Newspaper published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted on the fron door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

P. TINSLEY, c. c.

NOTICE

THERE was committed as a runaway to the jail of this county, on the 19th February last, a Negro Man, 5 feet 4 inches high, says his name is DAVID: that he was purchased by a gentleman from a man in Lancaster Pennsylvania, and sold to a Mr. Ben. Henderson, South Carolina. The said runaway is about 24 years of age. His owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

J. W. REVERE, Jailor,
Lancaster Court-House, Virginia.

1aw3m

RUN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 16th of April, a Negro Man by the name of MOSES: he is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, between 35 and 40 years old, has a bushy head of hair, straddles a good deal in his walk, from wearing a truss; is much addicted to strong liquor, and when drunk, and at all times, a sulky and insolent fellow. He has twice before made an attempt to get off, and was once taken at City Point, trying to get on board a vessel. He is well acquainted in many parts of the state, having travelled formerly with me and driven my carriage 'till within a few years. I will give TEN DOLLARS if he is taken within the county of Mecklenburg and brought home, ro TWENTY DOLLARS to have him secured in any jail, so that I get him again. J. NELSON.

Mecklenburg, 29th May, 1805.

FOR CHERBOURG,

The copper bottom'd SHIP

MARTHA,

Captain PETRIE,

Burthen about 650 Hhds. having two thirds her cargo now engaged—is expected to sail by the 15th July, and will take 100 *a* 150 Hhds. Tobacco on a moderate freight.—For terms apply to

JOHN NEWELL, Jun. Norfolk;
OR,
BROWN, RIVES & Co.
Richmond, 1st June, 1805. 4w

IMPEACHMENT
OF
JUDGE CHASE.

Thursday, February 21.

Mr. CAMPBELL's Speech concluded.

The next charge to be enquired into is that stated in the third article, in rejecting the evidence of Col. Taylor, a material witness in favor of the defendant, on the pretence that he could not prove the truth of the whole of one charge. In this instance the judge acted contrary to all former precedents in courts of justice, and without the shadow of law or reason to justify his conduct. Not a solitary case could be stated by any of the witnesses of a similar conduct in a judge. The rule here adopted, with regard to the admissibility of evidence, would deprive the jury of their undoubted right to decide on the credibility and weight of evidence, as well as on the extent to which it proved the matter in question; would transfer in substance this right to the court, and thereby shake to its very centre the fabric so justly admired and held so sacred, *of trial by jury.*—It would make it necessary for the party to present to the court, all the evidence relied upon to make out his case. This evidence, the court or judge would first deliberately examine, compare it with the charges or case to be supported, and if it did not, in his opinion, prove the whole of one charge, or go to the whole extent of the case to be established by it, he would reject it, and not permit the jury to hear it. This would strip the jury of the very prerogative that renders this kind of trial so much superior to all others, that of deciding on the weight and credit of evidence. There is a manifest distinction between the right which a judge has to decide upon the admissibility of evidence, on the ground of its being proper or improper according to the established rules of law, and the right here assumed of deciding upon the extent to which such evidence, that is admitted to relate to the matter in question, will go to support the case; the former is the exercise of a proper authority to prevent the admission of extraneous and improper matter, wholly irrelevant to the matter in question; the latter is an arbitrary assumption of power, to decide on the extent to which evidence admitted to be relevant, at least in some degree, would go to prove the matter in question; and is a direct innovation on the most sacred privilege of the jury. Nothing can be more absurd and dangerous, than the consequences that would flow from such a doctrine. The judge would first weigh the evidence himself, measure its extent, reject it at pleasure, and call this a trial by jury. But I must here be permitted to notice the reasoning resorted to by the judge in his answer, to excuse his conduct on this occasion, which is as dangerous and absurd, in its consequences, as it is subtile and evasive. It is stated by the judge, that the plea of justification must answer the whole charge, or it is bad on the demurrer; and that when the matter of defence may be given in evidence without being formally pleaded, the same rules prevail. This doctrine of the judge would require the party to shew, that the evidence he offered would cover the whole of his case, with the same exactness and formality that he would [illegible] plea to avoid its being held bad on [illegible] January [illegible] thus narrowing down the province of the jury, and subjecting the decision of all the facts as well as the law to the court. There is no rule of law to warrant such a proceeding, and it is manifestly contrary to all reasoning on the subject. The plea, in order to be good, must state matter sufficient to justify that part of the charge or suit to which it is put in; the demurrer admits all the facts stated in the plea that are well pleaded, but cannot admit facts that are not stated in it; therefore the plea must appear to contain sufficient matter of justification, or it will be held bad on the demurrer; but no such rule was ever heard of before to apply to evidence offered to a jury. They alone are the proper and only tribunal to decide whether the evidence offered and given is sufficient to prove the whole matter in dispute or not; and if the jury be deprived of this right, there is nothing left them that deserves the name of a trial.

The judge infists, if he was mistaken, it was an error of judgment. This cannot be presumed. Ignorance of the law is no excuse in any man; but in a character of such high legal standing and known abilities as that of the accused, it is totally inadmissible and not to be presumed. How could any judge with upright intentions commit so many errors, or hit upon so many mistakes in the course of one trial, as are manifest in that of Callender. They must have been the result of design, and a predetermination to bear down all opposition, in order to convict and punish the defendant.

But it is stated that judge Griffin concurred with him in opinion, and this is instilled upon by the accused in different parts of his answer, as an excuse for the errors he committed, if, as he states, they were errors. This seems a kind of forlorn hope resorted to, when all other expedients fail. To this argument of the judge I would in this place answer once for all, that it can be no excuse for him, nor any justification of his offences, that another has been equally guilty with himself; and it must strongly prove the weakness of his defence to rely upon this ground. Though judge Griffin has not yet been called to an account for his conduct on this occasion, that is no reason why he should not hereafter be made to answer for it. The nation has not said he was innocent, or that he will not be proceeded against for this conduct; and there is no limitation of time that would screen him from the effects of charges of this kind, if they should be brought forward and supported against him hereafter. No ground of excuse therefore can arise from the circumstances of judge Griffin not having been called upon to answer for his conduct in this respect.

I will now proceed to notice very briefly the conduct of the judge in the subsequent part of the trial. Compelling the defendant's counsel to reduce to writing all questions to be asked the witness, was a direct innovation on the practice in our courts of justice, and tended to embarrass the management of and weaken the defence. It is proved by the testimony of the witnesses, that no such practice ever prevailed in our courts of justice, for such a purpose as that avowed in this instance! the only cases in which it is required to reduce to writing questions to be asked a witness and the only cases in which it can be proper or consistent with reason and justice to do so, are these in which an objection is made to a question proposed to be asked, on the ground of its being improper and contrary to the rules of evidence; and in order to ascertain the precise meaning and effect of the question, so as to decide on the objection made to it, it may be proper to require it to be reduced to writing, but it never was before done, so far as we can discover, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the witness could prove the matter in question, and whether he could prove the whole of one charge or not, and thereby deciding whether the witness should or should not be examined. According to this rule the judge would first try the cause himself upon the evidence offered, by the questions thus reduced to writing, and if he did not consider such evidence fully sufficient to support the whole of the charge or case to which it was offered, he would reject it, and not permit the jury to hear a word of it, lest they might consider it stronger than he did, and give it sufficient weight to support the case to which it was offered. This mode of proceeding was left to be discovered and adopted by judge Chase. No other court or judge ever attempted in this manner to trifle with the rights of the jury, and establish a doctrine so tyrannic and oppressive; but this is a perfect conformity with the whole of his conduct on this occasion; a preconcerted system of oppression, to bring the defendant, Callender, to certain conviction and punishment. For the same purpose the defendant's council were ridiculed, treated with indignity, and the whole audience entertained at their expence. They were frequently and abruptly interrupted in their arguments; charged with wilfully perverting the law, in order to impose upon and deceive the multitude; called by way of derision, and treated as mere mushroons of the day, who ought to cringe submissively when they appear before a circuit court in which the honorable judge presided. He was facetious, witty, and sarcastic, as the occasion required; and it is pretended there can be no harm in this; it was all in jest and good humour! It is too serious a matter, Mr. President, for judges thus to jest and trifle with the rights and liberties of the citizen. Though this proceeding was levelled immediately at the council, it was the defendant who was the principal object of resentment, who was intended to be made an example of, and who felt the injury and became liable to the consequences of such illegal and unjust conduct of the judge.

Barely to notice the conduct of the respondent, at New-Castle, in Delaware, as charged in the seventh article, is sufficient to shew that he was there actuated by the same spirit of persecution and oppression, that has, as already stated, marked the whole of his conduct during the course of these transactions—That he should descend from the elevated and dignified station in which he was placed as a judge, to hunt for crimes as a common informer against his fellow-citizens; urge the jury to take notice of, and present certain persons sufficiently designated, though not named; and press the attorney for the district to search for evidence among the files of newspapers to support a prosecution, was degrading to the sacred character of a judge, and was perverting the judicial authority to a mere engine of persecution to answer party purposes. Of the same complexion with this is the conduct of the respondent in delivering an inflammatory and disorganizing charge to the grand jury at Baltimore, as stated in the eighth article of the impeachment. This proceeding evinced a mind

inflamed by party spirit and political intolerance; it was calculated to disturb the peace of the community, and alarm the people at the measures of government; to force them by the terror of judicial denunciation to relinquish their own political sentiments and adopt those of the judge. This was the favorite object of this whole proceeding, and to obtain it no means were left untried. It was attempted to excite the fears of the public mind, to destroy the confidence of the people in the administration of their government. The judicial authority was prostituted to party purposes, and the fountains of justice were corrupted by the poisonous spirit of persecution, that seemed determined to bear down all opposition in order to succeed in a favorite object.—Citizens of all description felt alarmed at this new and unusual conduct. All the counsel at the bar, wherever the respondent went, though consisting of the ablest and most enlightened in the nation, were agitated into a general ferment, and the whole community seemed shocked at such outrages upon common sense; for, to go to trial was to go to certain conviction. Is this, Mr. President, the character that ought to distinguish the judiciary of the United States? No, Sir. The streams of justice that flow from the American bench ought to be as pure as sun beams that light up the morning. The accused should come before the court, with a well founded confidence that the law will be administered to him with justice, impartiality, and in mercy. When this is the case, he submits without a murmur to his fate, and hears the sentence of condemnation pronounced against him, with a mind that must approve the justice of the law, and the impartiality of those who administer it.

The decision of this cause may form an important æra in the annals of our country. Future generations are interested in the event. It may determine a question all important to the American people; whether the laws of our country are to govern, or the arbitrary will of those who are entrusted with their administration. Mr. President, we, on this important occasion, behold the rights and liberties of the American people hove round this honorable tribunal, about to be established on a firm basis by the decision you will make, or sent afloat on the ocean of uncertainty, to be tossed to and fro by the capricious breach of usurped power and innovation.

(*To be continued.*)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

No. IV.

REMARKS

CONCERNING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW BANK AT RICHMOND.

The proposition which was made in the last number fully unfolded the designs of the writer. He is willing to afford reasonable aid to the traders, but at the same time, he is desirous to provide for and secure the public interest. The plan which has been recommended is calculated to secure to the state an annual revenue equal to 2 per cent. on the banking capital. The proposed bank at Richmond, on a capital of 500,000 dollars will produce 10,000 a year. Alexandria and Norfolk will each afford as much more, and the other towns, perhaps, will be no less productive. If the system should be extended to the establishment of other banks at other towns, than those which have been mentioned, the revenue of the state will thereby increase in a very rapid manner; and it will go on in the same ratio forever.

But notwithstanding these great and endless advantages, there are many who pretend to believe that the legislature will not listen to the propositions which are intended to produce them. They will not decide upon the merits as they relate to expediency, public justice or social duty.—They infer that the merits of the question will not be considered, and thus close the argument by an unqualified veto. There is not only great illiberality, but much injustice, and still more folly in this mode of deciding—Let us who think, that a charter or charters, ought to be granted for the establishment of one or more independent banks, upon just principles, march on, in the honest expectation of success, because we believe that success is merited.

If, however, contrary to our expectations, all propositions should be disregarded, if the legislature should reject an application which proposed to allow 10,000 a year for the privilege as to one bank, predicated upon principles which, in a few years, may give to the state 50,000 dollars a year—and may afterwards go on in an increasing ratio, according to future circumstances, what excuses (for reasons there are none) will they offer to their constituents for the refusal? Will the freeholders of any county of this commonwealth be satisfied with their delegates, who shall tell them, that they voted against a proposition which offered to pay ten thousand dollars yearly to the commonwealth for the privilege of establishing a bank? Is it not more likely that the freeholders would withdraw their confidence, and elect others who would see no evil in the establishment of another bank, paramount to the benefits of 10,000 dollars a year.

It is not pretended, that the delegates of the next assembly, for the fear of losing their popularity, will therefore give votes against their consciences. Far from it. The writer of this has advanced the argument, that the probable consequences may be anticipated, and that the friends to the proposition need not despair, because there is cause to apprehend that the first application will be unsuccessful. Let the subject be fairly understood. Let the legislature act upon it. Let the *yeas* and *nays* be taken and published. These things will bring the question home to the feelings of each legislator and elector. If the delegates refuse what their constituents approve, it is not likely that they will be delegates again.

There are many who firmly believe, that the interest which the commonwealth holds in the bank of Virginia, is of such a nature that the delegates will not be justifiable to establish any other system, upon any principles. Let it be recollected, that the legislature is the guardian, as well of the rights of individuals, as of the public or common interest. They will certainly weigh the question with candor and judge with impartiality. The proposition which is now advocated contains the prospects of a more certain and permanent interest. The state will run no risk, or incur any kind of expence. The proposed annuity may be paid in half yearly instalments. The highest computation for the commonwealth upon the operations of the four establishments is 30,000 dollars a year. In this case, for one independent establishment, the petitioners are willing to give 10,000 a year, without asking from the legislature any thing but the privilege of establishing that institution.—If all those who can see, hear, reflect and speak, will exercise these important faculties with calmness and candor, a very little time will be sufficient to insure success. Prejudice will yield to reason, clamour will give way to common sense. It will then be seen that the proposal for the new bank contains many advantages for the public without a single inconvenience or injury, while on the other hand, with respect to the bank of Virginia, the risk is unlimited, and much depends upon the good sense, as well as good faith of the directors, and those who are in authority under them.

From this short examination it appears that the interest of the commonwealth will be much better secured in the new institution, than can be expected in the old one. This objection then must be withdrawn. As it is the sheet anchor upon which opposition rests its hopes, all who have depended upon it, will be forced into the wide sea of confusion and uncertainty, without possessing any of the means, which are necessary to bring them into another port.

Let us again consider the subject as relates to adventurers.

The proposition of requiring a compensation, equal to 2 per cent. a year, on the actual capital, no doubt, will afford some dissatisfaction. It will be urged, and perhaps with truth, that there is not an institution of the kind in the world, which is so highly taxed. The answer to this is that the writer of these remarks, does not intend to bind down his understanding, to the fashions of other places and times. He did not expect, at the beginning, to give general satisfaction. He foresaw the opposition of long standing prejudices on one side, and the disapprobation of money-hunters on the other. But he hoped, and still hopes, that there is a sufficient number of intermediate characters, who will be disposed to promote an independent bank, because it is both just and expedient. The writer has endeavored to fix upon a principle which would overthrow the opposition of the first, and afford sufficient inducements for the second.

Let us for a moment turn our eyes to Rhode-Island.—All the inhabitants of that state, where similar principles are adopted, amount to about 70,000. Their banking capital is upwards of three millions of dollars. In Virginia the population is about ten times as great; and shall not this whole state, with 700,000 people, be allowed banking capital equal to that which is enjoyed by 70,000 in a confederate state? If we were to seek for an enjoyment of the privilege equal to our population—then upon the same ratio, within this commonwealth, the banking capital would amount to thirty millions of dollars.

According to the proposition which was exhibited in the last number, one million of banking capital, will give 90,000 dollars a year.—If this was once realised, it would be difficult to persuade the people that the system of banking was fraught with evil. Evident as these truths are, with the most flattering prospects of public and private advantage, opposition is not only foreseen but dreaded; and it is dreaded the more, because it conceals its forces and its plans from public view.

And indeed, when there are so many conflicting interests, prejudices, opinions, and theories to reconcile, it requires a considerable degree of reflection to adopt any thing which may not be opposed by contradictory opinions. Such at present is the confusion of thoughts, words, deeds and desires upon this important subject, that no man ought to expect to give general satisfaction, or indeed to unite a sufficient number under any particular standard, either to produce one thing or prevent another. He, therefore, who pauses at the threshold, upon any abstract proposition, and wants to know the opinions of A. B. or C. before he will speak, will never render any substantial service in a new plan. An independent man will march up to the tribunal of investigation, and either give or accept the gauntlet, as circumstances make necessary. He should not only speak, but listen, and not merely listen, but weigh the doctrines of his adversary in the scales of candor.

Upon the subject of banking, no general theory will do. That which would be proper at one place, should be condemned at another. Experience proves that all countries which have encouraged it, have enjoyed a considerable increase of wealth, prosperity and influence.—The very nature of the institutions demonstrate the practicability. If therefore the question was entirely new as relates to this country, it might be proper to hear and consider all the various arguments, relative to the introduction. But wide indeed is the difference, so far from it, every body knows that there are in different parts of the United States, at this time, more than an hundred different banking institutions. They derive their charters from the local governments of different states. Some of these states, particularly Rhode-Island, obtains considerable revenue from the respective companies. By these means the public burthens are much alleviated. To such as these it will be in vain to condemn or urge the abolition of the banking system; a system from which they derive so much convenience, and such substantial benefits: and unless it were possible to persuade every state, and all those who enjoy charters whose terms are yet unexpired, to relinquish their advantages, it will be the very height of madness for this state, to persist in a different theory. It requires no foresight to see that the system of banking, under some modifications, will be continued.

The writer has considered the question as irrevocably settled, and therefore that there is no necessity to give any further answer to those who, following the lessons which were retailed some five or six years ago, shall denounce that which they cannot avoid. The patriot who very honestly entertains opinions hostile to the system, and if he could, would give his voice for a general abolition, should turn away from that prospect, and examine, by what means, the system may be rendered most beneficial, or least injurious. Under this aspect, the writer of theee remarks has, and will continue to treat the subject. Under this aspect he has recommended the establishment of independent companies. Under this aspect he has recommended the annuity from each, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the actual capital. Under this aspect, he urges to the people of Virginia to promote and encourage as many establishments as can be supported—Each establishment will leesen the influence of the others, and the equality, which is provided in every charter, will not give exclusive advantages of either over the others.

Such are the reasons for recommending an annual compensation as high as the institution will bear, and yet not too high to make atonement to the adventurers for the advance of capital. The money holders will judge between the prospects which are afforded in the banking institution, with regular receipts of their interest, and those which are offered in the usual modes of lending.—If the legislature think the 2 per cent. too high, they can reduce it to a lower rate: or if the people find the incumbrance too great, the shares will not be taken, and there will be no establishment—A little time will be lost in the experiment, and the subject will be better understood. In the mean time, if a proper plan be pursued, the capital of the bank of Virginia may be increased to answer the present exigency. The prospects which are presented by this proposition, are very flattering. They cannot fail to give satisfaction to all who do not look four or five hundred years forward, to see whether and when the republican institutions are to crumble into atoms, and a monarchical dynasty is to be established—nor to determine how much influence the banking system shall have upon the question;—or to those who do not believe, that the evils which some pretend to see, really exist.

These remarks will now be closed, with a short examination into the merits of this pre-eminent, monopolizing assumption of the commonwealth, which, according to the opinions of some, like the wand of Aaron, is destined to swallow up all the rest. Do the politicians who hold it up in terror, believe that all the rights and privileges of society should give way to public aggrandizement; or that all the citizens of this commonwealth should be obliged to approach, cap in hand, the few who might bask in the sunshine of public favor? The fundamental rights and privileges of society as they are secured by the charters, which were confirmed by our patriotic fathers, will oppose it in language both strong and intelligible.—They teach the writer of this article, and ought to teach all others, that there is nothing in existence which requires us to fall down & worship the *golden image* which the legislature of 1803 were pleased to set up. Thus protected, and thus armed by pre-eminent authority, as well as imprescriptible rights, let us not fear, because we either deny or doubt legislative infallibility, that we therefore shall be bound hand and foot and cast into the burning fiery furnace, or on that account be condemned to everlasting destruction.

On the other hand, do we not find that the magna charta of human liberty and happiness, as wisely secured, have expressly preserved contrary principles. Yes, principles to which we cannot too often recur. Principles which bloom and blossom, and put forth prosperous branches, even while the bonds of society are broken asunder by the ardor of party questions, & amid the agitations which are occasioned by the fear of defeat, or the hope of victory. Principles which, though never denied, seem to have been forgotten by many of those who go forth, and with loud voices cry aloud for condemnation.

If these politicians will be pleased to look into the first page of Pleasants's revisal of the Virginia Laws, they will not find a single line to justify their mistakes, but to their surprize, and perhaps mortification, they will discover

"*That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights.*"

"*That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from* THE PEOPLE."

"*That government is or ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation, or community.*"

"*That no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive and separate emoluments, or privileges from the community, except in consideration of public services.*"

TO THE PEOPLE this appeal is made, that they may forbid the enjoyment of exclusive privileges, by any man or set of men; and after some reasonable, or plausible opposition is given, or attempted, to the principles which are contended for in the foregoing remarks, the writer will again resume a proposition whose importance to the independence and prosperity of this state, cannot be scanned by mortal eye, or foretold by human wisdom—a proposition which certainly deserves to be weighed in all its parts and bearings before it shall be accepted or refused.

If the system of banking is inevitable, those who anticipate mischief from it, are requested to shew, if they can, whether the system will not be less mischievous, when divided and subdivided, into fifty separate and independent charters, than if all the aggregate capital of the fifty should turn upon the same axis, and be directed by a few, perhaps, a single hand?!!!

B.

The Virginia Gazette.

RICHMOND:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1805.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	33*s* cash.
Wheat,	11s do.
Flour,	57*s* to 60*s* do.
Corn,	30*s* do.
Hemp, (clean)	48*l* to 50*l* do.
Iron,	33*l* to 36*l* do.
Whiskey,	3*s*9 to 4*s* do.
Bacon,	9d to 10d do.

There are many good reasons for trusting that democracy is on the decrease in the United States generally. Among other late proofs of this proposition we now mention with pleasure the symptoms that appear in Baltimore, indicative of a great falling off from democracy. The last democratic news-papers mention the daily expected arrival of two Prussian vessels, with no other cargo than *convicts* from Holland; and the same papers, instead of hailing, as heretofore, these sons of "oppressed humanity," who have fled to this asylum, and cordially uniting with them in praise of Jefferson and liberty, are calling on the Mayor and Corporation *to prevent their landing*.

Mr. Coleman insists on the correction of his use of the verb *dare*, in the third person, instead of *dares*, calling the word an *auxiliary*, in the same class with *would, may, &c.* We confess that we never considered *dare* and *need*, in this light before; yet we do not say it is incorrect. We know not what is meant by an *auxiliary* different from any other verb. What part of speech is this *auxiliary?* A verb surely; not distinguishable in the nature of language from other verbs. Custom omits the S in many verbs of the third person singular; as *he may, he might &c.* and custom in many verbs omits the *to* before the infinitive mode, and sometimes before nouns, as *I would go, give him*, &c. but *give, might, dare, would, &c.* are all *verbs*: we will not say *principal* verbs, to distinguish them from what are improperly called *auxiliaries*, for there is no just distinction in the philosophy of grammar;—*I venture to go, and I dare go*, are expressions of the same meaning; and *venture* is as much an auxiliary as *dare*,

He needs to be chastised, is certainly a correct expression; so also, *he needs to have patience*, and *he needs have patience*, where the *to* is omitted, though *have* is certainly in the infinitive. Now the question is whether the authority of good writers and speakers will allow, *he need have patience*,, or *need to have patience*.

The same may be said of, *he dares not go*, or, *he dares not to go*.

If Mr. Coleman will show us good authorities who have used the verb *dare* in the third person singular of the indicative, we will consent to its correctness, but we cannot otherwise.

There scarcely appears a single number of the Enquirer with which we are not, as Dearbon says, "more or less amused." In the Enquirer of Friday last, the Editor indulges himself in some remarks on the deficiencies of the Virginia Legislature; and *apologizes* for the weakness or the blunders of the members in a *severe* manner.

"To what causes are we to attribute the want of *foresight*, and the want of *zeal* which sometimes characterise the proseedings of the Virginia Legislature?"

Having asked these questions, the Enquirer thus proceeds to state the causes of this want of foresight and of zeal.—

"A considerable part of these defects is doubtless to be ascribed to the general habits of the members. Selected as they are every year from the great body of the people, and changing continually from year to year, they must be expected to possess the manners, the political sagacity, and the intellectual energy of their nation. Blessed as we are however with the means of improving the scientific condition of our country, and delighted as we may be with the bright visions of excellence which await us; still we must admit that our physical condition does not as yet enable us to realise these advantages. Our population is too thinly scattered to admit the establishment of *many* schools in *each* neighbourhood, and our citizens are generally too poor to be able to board their children from home at some *distant* and enlightened seminary. Even at such schools the attainments of the instructor are not so extensive, and the system of education which he pursues is not so energetic as to promise a very rapid improvement of the pupil. What then is the consequence? Most of our countrymen are debarred from the opportunities of an early instruction, while the progress of the adult is generally arrested by the calls of business or the fascinations of pleasure. It is certainly no disgrace upon our countrymen to say of them that many of them have been called, like Cincinnatus, from the plough, to fill the honorable office of a legislator, but it would have reflected much more honour upon them, if like that illustrious Roman they had possessed the means of acquiring the necessary qualifications."

We have two reasons for quoting thus largely. One is, to gratify the reader with the *reasons* offerred for the want of "*fore*sight (or any other sight in many cases) and *zeal*" of the legislature of the Ancient Dominion; the other is to notice the vicious taste of many writers, who seem extremely solicitous to form a *style* of writing, but indifferent what manner of sentiments that style may express. The following might be called a well-turned sentence. "Selected as they are every year from the great body of the people, and changing continually from year to year, they must be expected to possess the manners, the political sagacity, and the intellectual energy of their nation." Now what is the idea of this sentence? Why this;—that coming from the people, they are like the people.

There are many persons who think and say much about a writer's style. How do you like his style? is a question more often asked by many, than what opinion is entertained of the beauty, novelty, force, correctness or utility of his remarks. Milton somewhere prays for "answering style" to his *high matter*: the reverse ought to be the incessant prayer of some of our stilt gaited writers; they should pray for matter answering their high style. If the language and the sentiments correspond, the language cannot be too high; but when they do not correspond, the disagreement is as disgusting as would be the coronation robes of Napoleon on the back of a baboon.

Give me a little of the dust of that narcotic Indian weed, the titillation of which may tingle the papillæ that line the surface of the twin caverns of the nasal promontory.—'Twere as well to ask at once for a pinch of snuff. This is the language of one who labours for *words*. Blest as we are with the soft society of the gentler sex, delightfully enjoying as we sometimes do, the pleasurable sweets of their enchanting society through the long happy hours of a winter's eve; should the ill-contrived chimney unfortunately refuse to discharge the smoke; or should the unkind mistress of the house be unhappily addicted to disturbing the harmony of social intercourse, by vehement vociferations and frequent fault-finding clamours; the disappointed lover would rather prefer undisturbed repose couched in the arms of care-killing Somnus at home—That is, he would rather be abed and asleep at home than plagued with a smokey house and scolding woman abroad. This is the labor of *arrangement*.

This remark is not intended to apply altogether to the Enquirer, though we feel confident of having noticed sometimes a certain affectation in style, a use of language not lowered to the inefficiency of the matter—But this is wandering.

Mr. Ritchie observes with as much correctness as independence, that most of them "are debarred from the opportunity of an early instruction, while the progress of the adult is generally arrested by the calls of business or the facinations of pleasure." This is a lamentable truth.

The legislators of Virginia come, it seems, like Cincinnatus, from the plough. They are as much like Cincinnatus as the poor corporal was like Alexander the great: Philip's great son had one shoulder awry, so had the corporal; but perhaps they differred in other respects as much as the Virginia Legislators and old Cincinnatus. Not being blessed with "the necessary qualifications" for legislators, why would it not be a saving of money to suffer some of the Virginia Cincinnati to stay at home and send their ploughs instead. Money might thus be saved, and converted to useful purposes by the establishment of schools, to instruct these legislators and give them "the necessary qualifications." Mr. Ritchie says that "most of the members when they enter the Capitol are ignorant of the principal subjects that are to be bro't before them, ignorant of the principal arguments and facts that are necessary to decide them;" and that "when these subjects are thrown into the shape of bills for their discussion, they are preserved in manuscript; they are seldom seen by any but the draughsman, the committee and the most active members of the house; the rest know little about them, except what they may casually glean from the rapid reading of the clerk." What an honest picture; and does it not prove the expediency, equal utility and great economy of keeping most of the Cincinnati at home, and deputising their ploughs to act for them; for, according to Mr. Ritchie's remarks, there is not a penny to chuse between the utility of the *men* and the *ploughs*, and there are many pence to chuse between the expence of keeping and paying the live and the inanimate instruments. The "draughsmen, committee and few active members," can drive the ploughs as they please. We hope this plan of legislative ploughs will be adopted; and some "draughsman" be appointed the next session to bring in a bill for the purpose.

We doubt not the correctness with which the Enquirer has depicted in a few bold strokes the majority of the Virginia legislature; Pennsylvania and Maryland are in about the same situation, and the causes are the same.—Aristocrats, under the name of republicans and friends of the people, have deceived the people at large, and caused them to turn from office and from the legislature the best and the most able characters, to make room for themselves. Such has been the case in this state as such in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and in the United States at large, with respect to national officers and legislators.

We admire the ingenuousness with which Mr. Ritchie speaks of the majority of the state legislature. We have said, and we repeat it, that we do not intend to be severe upon the Enquirer, but treat it always with delicacy, till (if such time, which heaven forbid should ever come) till, we say, there appears to us no hopes of its repentance and consequent reformation. The blunt honesty that here appears leads us to hope that the Enquirer is hereafter to be directed by an *independent* and *truly* patriotic spirit. If so, we shall rejoice.

The manner in which Mr. Ritchie speaks of the legislators of the state, (and the same may be said of its delegation to congress) has nothing to do with abuse or calumny. The truth can seldom be abuse; but the necessary exposition of truths can never be abuse; and what is said of our state Solomons is a necessary exposition of truth. The exposition is necessary for several purposes. It is necessary to let the people at large know what their rulers are, that they may save the dignity and reputation of the legislative body from contempt; and that they may increase the welfare of the state at large, by turning out the unworthy and putting the meritorious in their places.

The legislature will ever want dignity, and will ever seek more their own popularity than the public good, until the people at large, throwing aside the improper distinctions of Federalists and Republicans, shall be solicitous only to find and honor with a seat in the legislature, men of capacity, fidelity and virtue. When this will be we know not. The leading Democrats in this state, (and it is so in the states generally) fear nothing more than they fear, strictly speaking, *being found out*; they fear the people will discover them to be, what in truth they are, aristocrats, ambitious men, fond of power and pelf, who have gained, and who hope to continue their authority, by belying the characters and the views of the federalists generally from General Washington downward. They constantly cry out the necessity of preserving from the wicked claws of the federalists their *republican* principles and institutions; and they cry out with so much warmth and zeal, that, if their views were not well known to be centred in their own aggrandizement, some of the federalists might be deceived. The people are deceived, and that is fully sufficient for them; but having gained a compleat triumph over the federalists, having as they apprehend, nothing to fear from them, they are now quarrelling among themselves for the booty, for the loaves and fishes; and in these quarrels they discover so plainly the views by which they have all along been actuated, that the people are beginning to discover the exact amount of their patriotism, which is next to no amount at all. The federalists and the moderate men of the other party are uniting; we shall all come right again bye and bye: Virginia will exhibit good political examples in a few years. The Robesperian party, (such we call the vindictive and violent) will not succeed.

Mr. Ritchie recommends [that the legislators may know what they are about in future] that the bills should be printed as in Congress previous to discussion. We stongly suspect a little republican self-interest in this recommendation. What would the printer for the house get by this business? However, whether self-interested or disinterested, the recommendation is a good one and ought to be followed, as it respects many of the important bills every session before the legislature. There being so many who have been "debarred from the opportunity of early instruction," and not naturally of a capacity to comprehend at a glance all the bearings and views of a bill; there being so many, (almost all, according to the Enquirer,) who are "ignorant of the *principal facts* and *arguments* necessary to decide;" who "know little about them except what they casually glean from the rapid reading of the clerk," it is certainly a matter of importance that *bills should be printed*. Such a method would get the legislature into a habit, a very desirable one, of knowing what they are doing.

If Swift were alive, and disposed to give us another treatise on the art of sinking, he might draw instances more numerous and more pointedly to the purpose, from

our democratic writers, than he has given from European authors. Sometimes *bonus dormitat Homerus*; no wonder then the Enquirer should sometimes slip.—Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall.—In the Enquirer of Friday last, Mr. Ritchie makes some of his sagacious remarks on the indifference or spirit of toleration in the government of Virginia towards all professions of religion. "All are equally *favored* of the government; all are equally *heretical*:" We would rather have him say equally *orthodox*. Mr. Ritchie, after a few observations how little the government care for religion, &c. proceeds to consider among all the heresies of the Christian religion the Protestant Episcopal Church as of the greatest merit.

"In *this* point of view, perhaps the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church are scarcely inferior to any of their fellow-labourers in the vineyard. I am not now giving my opinion as a critical theologian. I am not sitting upon the oracular tripod, extracting from the scriptures an infallible system of faith and examining by such a perfect standard all the formula of the Episcopal Church. But I speak as a common observer, who scans the obvious operation of their scheme, and calculates the probable consequences of such a discipline and doctrine upon human life: and by this light, I do not hesitate to say, that the Protestant Episcopal Church is certainly not very inferior to others in the manner or matter of its system."

After what he says in favor of the English Church, he lowers himself down strangely at the close "certainly *not* VERY INFERIOR to others." A fine pail of milk, but the cow's heels were loose.

The editor of the Enquirer in his paper of yesterday has borne down on the Aurora and given it a broadside, from which it will never be able to recover. To criticise or even to notice all the particular charges brought by Mr. Ritchie against the organ of the public will, would be tedious and unnecessary; some of them, however, we must notice.

Speaking of the former administrations, Mr. Ritchie remarks—"I was at that time young, and I admit with you that I am still inexperienced in the current incidents of that day. Hence many acts of your life may have escaped my memory, which would command ALL MY DETESTATION, &c."

"I would touch lightly upon your clandestinely removing the books of the treasury office, copying out their statements and publishing them to the world. I should scarcely know which most to condemn, the means you employed, the mismanagement and corruption of the treasury you exposed, or the *suspicious firing* of the war and treasury offices, by which all the chances of detection were forever destroyed."

This is severe enough. But is it just in Mr. Ritchie to condemn Dunn for breaking into the treasury, for publishing false statements, or statements intended to make false impressions, or for his supposed attempt to prevent detection by setting fire to the treasury or war department? Mr. Ritchie is not the first person who has published suspicions of Duane's being concerned in setting fire to the treasury department: if that fire was not the effect of accident, we think there can be little doubt who was principally concerned as contriver and instigator, if not executor of the business. But is it, we ask, proper in Mr. Ritchie to condemn Dunn for publishing these statements? Let it be remembered that Gallatin was concerned with Duane in this business: let it be remembered that by the false statements of Pickering's, Wolcott's accounts, &c. Mr. Jefferson came into office. This one great stroke of *policy* in Gallatin, Dunn, &c. *turned the scale*. Let Mr. Ritchie remember that this same scoundrel of a Duane is the man who has been particularly honored and patronised by Mr. Jefferson and by the administration. Is it fair, we ask, because Duane has now lost his character and influence among the democrats, so that, like an old hound, whose teeth are too dull or too defective for biting, he can do the party no *more* service; is it fair, we ask, to turn him adrift, to expose him, to leave him to shift for himself! Duane's conduct relative to taking the books from the treasury, and publishing false statements, or even his setting fire to the treasury office, if he did so, cannot, in our opinion, be considered more base than Mr. Jefferson's correspondence and pecuniary connexions with Callender.

A democratic administration rewarded Duane. Mr. Ritchie says, speaking of federalists and democrats—"The *principles* of the two parties are incapable of any amalgamation; no toleration can reconcile, no concessions can combine, &c." We agree with Mr. Ritchie that federalists are not of *such principles* as some leading democrats, who could pour the bounties of government in abundance into the lap of this Dunn; who rewarded him for his *principles* and his conduct. Was it in this respect that Mr Ritchie intended to point out the difficulty of reconciling federal with democratic principles?

Mr. Ritchie seems very much troubled in mind thro' fear that some of the democrats would think him not sufficiently inimical to federalism; hence he is continually telling us of the great difference of principles between the two parties. Mr. Jefferson says that the *principles* of the two parties are *the same*; but there are shades of difference in *opinions*. Surely the great ends in view are the same; and there can be no difference of principle only where the principles of the democratic party are not good; such as breaking into the treasury office; or setting fire to it; hiring Callender or Duane to libel good men; deceiving the people with all kinds of false tales, telling them that their good is the only object in view, when in fact they mean only their own good, &c &c.

Mr. Ritchie speaks of his great unwillingness, to express with plainness and sincerity, his sentiments of the Aurora man; and acknowledges that to prevent it, he has "immolated his own feelings on the altar of *his* party." This confession does much honor to his candor, and little honor indeed to his political morality. An editor of a paper ought to know no party but truth, reason, justice and sound principles.

The editor of the Enquirer, concludes with observing—"You may think the comparison a vain one, but I feel at present, like the traveller on the top of the Alps, who hears the thunders rolling beneath his feet without danger or perturbation." Why yes—to be sure, Mr. Ritchie may, by *comparison with Dunn*, be thus high—and yet, in truth—not be very high neither.

This severre piece of the Enquirer on Dunn is written with more spirit, correctness, perspicuity and efficiency, than any thing we have yet noticed from Mr Ritchie's pen. It has some faults which we have noticed; it has some few others we have not stopt to notice. We hope it will have a suitable effect on the Aurora-man;—and while Mr. Ritchie is correcting the great faults of others, we hope that reformation at least will commence where we are told charity ought always to begin.

Few instsnces of stronger patriotism can be found, in *profession*, than is exhibited by a writer in the last Enquirer, who thus concludes an address in which he expresses his fears that the people are becoming parties "to their country, their God and truth," rather than democracy.

"If however a THIRD PARTY adverse to *democratic* principles shall dare to rear its head in VIRGINIA! the writer of this article will prove to the people, as he has heretofore proved to them, that in proportion to the talents which he has received from his creator, he will be second to no man. Without patron or fortune, he sought for, and found a friend in the PEOPLE. In return, he has only to offer his labour—and *his life*—both shall be devoted to their service and defence."

We know not what he means by thus coming forward to make a tender of his life to the people: would he, if the people were tired of him, hang or drown, or do any thing else to please them?

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

BOSTON, May 24.

Yesterday arrived the ship Hamilton, capt. Porter, in 32 days from Amsterdam. Capt. P. politely favoured us with papers to the 18th of April, inclusive; but we have not been able to obtain any translations in season for this day's paper. The new Constitution for the Batavian Republic was going into operation. There were some whispers of an expectation of peace in the course of the summer; but the Dutch had 130 transports ready for sea, which it was supposed would soon be employed on some expedition; and the British, it was said, were collecting a fleet of transports, &c. at Yarmouth.

(*N. E. Palladium.*)

[*Translated for the Repertory.*]

HAGUE, April 16.—This day commenced the session of the legislative body, for the present year, which was opened in the usual manner.

On the latter part of the last week, the former Governor of the island of Curracoa, J. Sauser, who gave up that colony last war to the English, was brought here under arrest, with some of his principal officers.

We understand that M. Schimmelpenninck is expected here the 1st of May, to commence his duties in this residency.

PARIS, April 16.—We learn by letters from Madrid, that his Catholic Majesty has not only abandoned his right in prizes which may be taken from the English, but decreed that the captors shall have the privilege of disposing of captured property without paying any duty to the crown. So that the whole amount captured will go to the captors.

The Captain General of Catalonia and the Prince of Peace have informed his Majesty, that the Commandants of the city of St. Fe Quixols had offered to every family that would furnish a seamen for his Majesty's squadron, three seals a day, during the present war. His Majesty expressed the utmost satisfaction at the generous offer, and sanctioned the engagement.

Day before yesterday His Imperial Majesty (Bonaparte) left this city with his suite. We hear that he has given to the Pope a very extensive mitre, and to every Cardinal that accompanied the Pope, a box with his picture set in diamonds.

APRIL 10.—We have now ascertained the truth respecting the Fleet having sailed from Brest, by an account from that port, dated March 31, containing the following statement: Admiral Gantheaume, wishing to make some experiments with his squadron, for the purpose of exerting his seamen in certain manœuvres, put to sea. On discovering his movements, the English took their leave, though their force consisted of 18 ships, among which were 3 three deckers. Admiral Gantheaume pursued them in line of Battle,* but finding that they had quit the coast, probably with a view to obtain a reinforcement, he returned into Brest Harbour. During three days, which the squadron employed in manœuvring, no accident happened to the fleet, and every movement was executed with the greatest exactness. Admiral Gantheaume has expressed the highest satisfaction at the good order, skill and harmony of his officers and seamen.

APRIL 13.—Information arrived two days since, that the Toulon Fleet had again put to sea.

* *Gantheaume's force consisted of 21 sail of the line, 6 frigates and one brig.*

NEW-YORK, May 27.

The ship Hardware, Matlack, arrived at this port last evening from Liverpool, and brings London papers to the 12th of April, 4 days later than before received. These papers contain no news of importance. We learn from an intelligent passenger, that strong hopes were entertained of a powerful and effective co-operation in the south of Europe against France—that an important negociation was then pending between Russia and England, which, men of extensive information, supposed would terminate in hostility to the Gallic Emperor—that information had been received in England of the depredations committed in the West-Indies, by the French squadron—that the Brest fleet had not yet sailed, but that they were in complete readiness for sea, and were watching an opportunity to escape—that Lord Melville had been dismissed from the Admiralty, and that an expedition was fitting out, the destination of which was utterly unknown. Notwithstanding these speculations, and the various rumours which were afloat, nothing of any certainty could be calculated upon: and although every preparation was making for prosecuting a vigorous warfare, the powers of Europe, by a happy coincidence of circumstances, ere this, may be enjoying the blessings of peace.

Passengers in the Hardware—James Wilson, Esq. and daughter, Wm. Maitland, Wm. Lodge, D. Thayne, S. P. Broome, W. Hamilton, J. Todd, R. Patten, and Alfred Jones.

Price of Stocks, April 11, at 1 o'clock.

Consols for money, 38 1-4—for May 38 11-28—Omnium 3 11-42.

May 28.

The ports in Jamaica are open.—A letter was received in this city in yesterday, containing the following postscript.

"*Falmouth, Jamaica May* 5, 1805.—We are now to advise you, that accounts are actually received of the ports of this island being further continued open for six months." This news is confirmed by arrivals at this port from Jamaica.

LONDON, April 10.

We received last night Paris papers to the 4th, and Dutch to the 7th. They confirm the intelligence we communicated a day or two ago of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz, being ready for sea; its force is stated to be twelve sail of the line, and two or three frigates; it is now in the outer road of Cadiz. The activity of preparations at Toulon has induced a belief that the fleet will again, if it has not already, put to sea. Admiral Cochrane's being off the Tagus, is mentioned in an article from Lisbon of the 6th.

A paper printed at Lemberg asserts, that a large Russian army is assembling in Volhynia, and that Russia and Sweden have agreed for a subsidy of five millions, to place 30,000 men at the disposal of this country. A great Russian army is to be sent to the Mediterranean Rumour has swelled the amount to 170,000 men. We believe we may say, with confidence, that all the accounts of unfavorable advices having been received from Petersburgh, are unfounded; they are far otherwise. It is said now too that the politics of the Cabinet of Vienna have undergone a change favorable to this country—it would be surprizing, after the events that have recently occurred, if they had not.

The French papers are unacquainted with the events that have taken place in the West-Indies.

The Expedition has not yet sailed.

APRIL 11.—Last night, in the House of Commons, Mr. Whitebread followed up the resolutions of Monday, with moving an address to his Majesty, to remove Lord Melville from all places of trust and emolument, which he held during the pleasure of the Crown.

Many Gentlemen, however, who supported the resolutions voted on Monday, were of opinion, and probably a majority of the public will entertain the same sentiment, that enough had been done to satisfy the House: and that the long and meritorious services which the public had received from Lord Melville should be allowed their full weight, and nothing be done which could bear the complexion of rancour, virulence, or party spirit.

After some debate the motion was withdrawn, and the House voted that the resolution of Monday should be laid before his majesty, and that the same should be carried up by the whole House; and it was also agreed that there should be no adjournment until this communication had been made.

Mr. Whitebread then gave notice, that after the holidays he would move, that instructions be given to the Attorney General to prosecute Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, to make them account for their improper intromissions of the public money.

The public may certainly expect one essential benefit from the proceedings that have taken place.—If the misconduct of individuals, of whose malpractices the nation has not suffered any actual loss, is now to be followed up with such severe and salutary punishment, it may be concluded that the acknowledged defaulters, who not only speculated with the public money, but applied the same to their own private use, will speedily be made to refund the monies they have thus withheld.

The Public will now look for this—they have a right to expect it; and if their hopes be disappointed, they will not give all that credit to the House of Commons which its members expect from the present proceedings.

It is not yet settled who is to succeed Lord Melville as First Lord of the Admiralty.

Tuesday Mr. Pitt waited on his Majesty at Windsor, to communicate the important result of the question in the House of Commons, and in consequence thereof to tender Lord Viscount, Melville's resignation. It was graciously received, and it is imagined that Mr. Pitt, in his present extremity, will recommend even Lord Castlereagh to the situation. Nothing, however, was settled last night. Mr. Yorke is mentioned as likely to come into office. Mr. Canning yesterday morning intimated to Mr. Trotter that he could no longer permit him to hold the place of Paymaster of the Navy. At the same time Mr. Trotter had tendered his resignation.

APRIL 12.—The resolutions passed by the House of Commons, were presented to his Majesty yesterday by the Speaker, and about thirty members; none of those who, to give greater solemnity to the proceeding, had been so anxious and eager for their being presented by the whole house, neither Mr. Fox, nor Mr. Windham, nor Mr. Whitebread, nor Mr. Grey, attending. The Speaker left the House of Commons in a state little before 4 o'clock. Upon being introduced to the King, who was seated on the throne; he informed his majesty, that by the command of the House of Commons, he was to present to his majesty, the resolutions of that house.—He then read them aloud and presented them to his Majesty, who returned a most gracious answer; in which he thanked the Commons for their care and attention to the public interest, and expressed himself to be fully sensible of the importance of the resolutions which they presented to him. The Speaker and members then withdrew. The House of Commons had previously adjourned for a fortnight.

If the funds rose on Tuesday in consequence of the debate on the preceding day, which in the opinion of the speculators, justified a belief that the opposition would immediately come into power, and make overtures of peace to Bonaparte, it was natural to suppose, that they would experience a depression yesterday, in consquence of the debate of Wednesday, which rendered it impossible any longer to entertain such a belief. They did experience a depression, which some attempted to attribute to the bad news received from the West Indies. No intelligence whatever was received from that quarter, nor from any other part of the world.

PARIS, March 18.

BONAPARTE'S SPEECH.

The different Authorities of the Italian Monarchy having taken the oath of fidelity to the King, His Majesty addressed them in these words:

"SENATORS,

"We wished on this occasion to come amongst you, for the purpose of acquainting you with what our thoughts are upon one of the most important objects of the State.

"The strength and power of the French Empire, are exceeded by the moderation, which regulates our political concerns. We have conquered *Holland*, three fourths of *Germany*, *Switzerland* and the whole of *Italy*. We have been moderate in the midst of the greatest prosperity. Out of many provinces, we have only preserved those which were necessary to keep us at the same point of consideration in which *France* always was—The division of *Poland*, provinces, torn from *Turkey*, the conquest of *India*, and almost all the colonies, had broken the general balance to our detriment.

"All that we have judged necessary for the re-establishment of this balance, we have restored, and in doing so, we have acted conformable to that principle, by which we have been always guided never to take arms for the accomplishment of vain projects of greatness, nor from the desire of conquest.

"*Germany* was evacuated. Its provinces were restored to the descendants of so many illustrious houses which were lost forever, if we had not afforded them our generous protection.—We have raised them up and confirmed them; and the Princes of *Germany* are at this day in a more splendid situation than their ancestors ever were.

"*Austria* herself after two unsuccessful wars has acquired the state of Venice. At all times she would willingly have exchanged the provinces which she has lost; for the Venetian territory.

"*Holland* was scarcely conquered, when she was declared independent. Her union with our Empire would have completed our commercial system, since the greatest rivers of our territory meet the sea through *Holland*. Still *Holland* is independent; and its customes, its commerce, and its administration, are directed by the will of its Government.

"*Switzerland* was occupied by our armies.—We defend it against the combined force of Europe.—Its union would have completed our military frontier. Still *Switzerland* governs itself by the act of mediation, and by the inclination of nineteen free and independent Cantons.

"The Union of the territory of the Italian Republic with the French Empire, would have been advantageous for the advancement of our agriculture.—Nevertheless, after the second conquest, we confirmed its independence at Lyons.—We do more this day.

"We proclaim the principle of the separation of the crowns of France and Italy, assigning for the period of that separation, the moment when it shall become possible, without danger to our people of Italy.

"We have accepted, and we will place on our head the iron crown of the ancient Lombards, for the purpose of new tempering it, to consolidate it, that it may not be broken in the midst of the tempests which menace it, so long as the Mediterranean shall not be restored to its pristine state.

"But we do not hesitate to declare, that we will transmit this crown to one of our lawful children, natural or adopted, the day when we shall be without alarm for that independence which we have guaranteed to the other States of the Mediterranean.

"The genius of evil will seek in vain for pretexts to plunge the continent into war. That which has been united to our empire by the constitutional laws of the state, shall remain so.—No new province shall be incorporated with it; but the laws of the Batavian Republic, the act of mediation of the nineteen Swiss Cantons, and this first statute of the kingdom of Italy, are constantly under the protection of our crown, and shall never suffer them to be attacked.

"In all circumstances and in all transactions, we will display the same moderation; and we hope that our people will no longer have occasion to manifest that courage and energy which they have always shewn in defending their lawful rights."

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Richmond, June 1st, 1805.

A.—MISS Abiah Armistead, Robert Adams, James Anderson, Thomas Armistead, Francis Anderson, Francis Armistead.

B.—Major Robert Bailey, Wilson Blount, 2; James Bradley, William Breeden, 2; James Bruce, Bartholomew Blunt, William Brand, Adam Black, Isaac Burrows, Samuel P. Braddick, Edmund Barry, Thomas Binford, Thomas Booth, Miss Betsy Brown.

C.—Judy Coleman, Richard Carr, Fleming Cocke, John Cocke, Abraham Cowley, Benjamin Chappel, George C. Carter, Bowler Cocke, 2; John Crenshaw, William T. Colston.

D.—Mrs. Maria Duval, Isaac Davis, John Dixon, William Dandridge, H. G. Dabney, William Duval, William H. Dudley, George Dunlevey, Overton Day, Nathaniel W. Dandridge.

E.—Peter Elliot.

F.—Bernard Fagon, Archibald Frazer, Joseph Foster, William R. Fleming, James Fulton, 2.

G.—Felix Grant, Philip Grymes, 2; Alexander Gilchrist, Peter Gordon, John E. Gault, Thomas M. Gathwright, John S. Gatewood, Thomas Gamble.

H.—Richardson Henry, Mrs. Holloway, Hannah Hawkins, William Harman, Mrs Sally P. Hopkins, Henry Huxford, Samuel Henry, Alexander Henry, John Harlin, Mr. Harris, Robert Hide.

J.—Roger Jones, Amas Johns, Mrs. Mary Johns, James Johnston.

K.—Moses Kerrington, Henry King, Mrs. Reys, Lewis King.

L.—George Laurence, Mr. Lawton, Richard B. Lee, Mrs. Ann F. Lane.

M.—Wade Mosby, Alexander Morris, James Monteeth, Robert M'Crea, William Meaux, Jacob Myers, Thomas Mix, James M'Cormicck, Myer Marks, Mr. M'Keon, Thomas Mitchell, Joham M'Cloud, John Maxwell.

N.—John New, Nathaniel Nichols.

O.—Patrick H. O'Kelly, James Overstreet, John L. Oneil.

P.—Robert Paul, Frances Piatty, William Pulling, Benjamin Powel, Nathaniel West Price, John Pendleton, John Price, John Pearson, 2.

R.—Robert Richardson, Archibald Rose, James Ruffell, Fleming Ruffell, Benjamin Ruffell, David Robertson, William J. Robertson, William Robertson, Henry Robertson, James Royster.

S.—George F. Straus, 2; Reuben Shaperd, John Strotner, Thomas Shoemaker, Miss Harriot Smith, George Shafter, Martin Smith, Robert H. Saunders, Robert Smith, Samuel W. Sayre, John Steenman, William Stephenson, Jabez Shaw, Joseph Selden, Marbil Stone, Pery G. Smith.

T.—Thomas Turner, Richardson Taylor, William Tunstall, George W. Thornton, Doctor James Ternan, Jessee Tinner, William Tailor, Christopher Tompkins.

V.—Mrs. Vogel.

W.—Hugh Wyllie, Thomas Watson, Joshua West, H. D. Wichetlauson, Mrs Sarah W. White, John Winn, Robert White, Drury Wood, John Westmore, George Winston, Sarah W. Warrington.

Y.—Richard Young, Pleasant Younghusband, 3.

MARKES VANDEWALL, P. M.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for cash, or country produce.

May [illegible], 1805.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the 15th day of July next, on the premises A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, on the little Bird Creek, in the county of Goochland, belonging to the estate of the late William Anderson, of London dec'd. and known by the name of Maffies, containing by a late survey 2312 1-2 acres, divided into four lots of nearly equal extent. About two thirds of the tract, is now in woods, which is good Tobacco land, and the part cleared, has been but little worn.

Terms of sale, will be one fourth in ready money, and three annual instalments for the balance. Bond with approved security, and a deed of trust upon the land will be required, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

Those inclined to view the land before the day of sale, will be shewn it by Mr. George Toler or Mr. William Toler adjoining, who can give information of the manner in which the lots are laid off.

BENJAMIN TOLER

Agent in fact, for the Executors of

WILLIAM ANDERSON, deceas'd.

Hanover; June 3d, 1805.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers living in this place, have for sale, a Tract of LAND lying in the county of Louisa, and adjoining Yanceyville, containing 214 1-2 acres, more or less. The land is well timbered, and the same which was sold under a deed of trust from Francis Lockitt, deceased. A credit of one year will be given the purchaser, on securing the payment, bearing interest from the date if not punctually paid.

LYLE & McCREDIE.

Manchester, 1st June, 1805. 3w

NOTICE.

RICHARD Apperson, Esq. Attorney at Law, is appointed an Agent, to collect the balances due for the Virginia Gazette, in the counties of Charlotte, Halifax, and Pittsylvania—and Mr. Harin Davis, has the collection of balances in the counties of Albemarle, Amherst, Augusta, and Rockbridge. Those who are in arrears, it is hoped, will be prepared to make payment on application.

BROKER's OFFICE.

The Subscriber has opened a

Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting-house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, March 11, 1805. tf

HE HAS FOR SALE,

A few Shares

IN THE

Manchester Turnpike;

ALSO,

State Certificates,

Bearing six per cent. interest.

For Sale,

YARMOUTH,

LYING in James City county, on Chickahomony River, ten miles from Williamsburg. The improvements are, a two story brick house, with two rooms and a passage above and below; portico's on each side; a large and capacious barn, and three other out-houses. The whole tract, including an Island, in view of the house, high and low land with marshes, contains about 2700 acres; scarcely one third of which is cleared. Two thirds of the Island is arable, which, with the land adjoining the house, is of superior quality. Adjacent to the Island are two bold and navigable creeks, with a convenient landing to each. The range for cattle is very extensive, and the marshes and meadows will supply an abundance of hay. Fish and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, may with ease be obtained at your door. The orchards, consisting of the greatest variety of all kinds of fruit, selected with care, are now in their prime. The terms will be made known by William Berkeley, of Richmond, William Randolph, of Wilton, or the subscriber. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Jun.

For ELIZ. INNES.

November 6th, 1804.—(2wN.—1aw.D.&J 2am.af.tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.* of Petersburg, *Robert Pollok & Co.* of Richmond, and *Dunlop, Pollok & Co.* of Manchester, are hereby notified, that JAMES DUNLOP, late a partner in the above concerns, has become purchaser of all the outstanding debts: They will therefore be pleased to make payment to Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS, residing in Richmond, or the subscriber, residing in Petersburg—who alone are authorised to make collections, and grant discharges. Suits will be indiscriminately commenced against all who do not make payment before the 1st February next.

JOHN DUNLOP,
Attorney for JAMES DUNLOP.

Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1804.

J. TOMPKINS,

RESPECTFULLY informs those concerned, that he has removed the BOOKS and PAPERS of the late concern of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. and DUNLOP POLLOK & Co. to a new brick house near the Basin, and directly opposite to the Scale-House—

Where he has for Sale.

A few Pipes of old Cogniac Brandy,

of superior quality.

Richmond, December 12th, 1804

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, March term, 1805.

William Brown & Co. Complainants,
Against
Smyth Tandy and Nathan Ayres, Defts. } In Chancery

UPON *hearing the bill of the complainants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Smyth Tandy is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered and decreed that unless the said Smyth Tandy shall appear here at May court next, and answer the bill of the complainants, that the same shall be taken for confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers of the city of Richmond, and posted at the front door of the court-house of the said county.*

A Copy—Teste,
ROLFE ELDRIDGE, D. C. B. C.

I shall depart for the Western Country on the 10th of next month. Those gentlemen who wish me to settle their taxes in Kentucky, or on the North West of the Ohio, will be obliged to deposit the amount of sums due on their respective tracts, with my commission and charges, at the Office of Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston. Attention is requested to this notice, as the situation of the subscriber compels him positively to declare, that he cannot, in future, be in advance, even for his best friends.

GEO. CLARKE.

May 4th, 1805. 110

SWEET SPRINGS,

Monroe County—Virginia.

ROBERT DOUTHAT,

INFORMS the Public, he will keep the Sweet Springs the two ensuing seasons, and will be supplied with every conveniency the situation of them will admit of, on his former terms. He has enlarged his Stables, and has improved his Houses and Cabins, so as to make them much more comfortable than they were heretofore. He will have an assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season. *May* 20, 1805.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a bond given by the subscriber, to Mr. Robert Waller, adm'r. of Wm. Waller, for 63l. has been lost or mislaid, so that the same cannot be recovered: this is to make public, that the amount of said bond, and interest thereon, has been paid, to Mr. George Nicholson, who afterwards became the adm'r. to the estate aforesaid. This advertisement will be plead in bar to any future claim on account of said bond.

GAWIN L. COBBIN.

York county, May 21st, 1805.

Richmond, May 2?th, 1805.

TO BE RENTED,

THE house on the main-street, lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Myers, adjoining the store of Messrs. Robert & Allan Pollok & Co. and opposite to the Union Tavern. Upon the first floor, are a Store Room and a Counting Room. The apartments in the second and third stories are calculated for the accommodation of a family.—For terms enquire of

JOHN BROWN.

Blank Bonds,

For Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

ROBERT GAMBLE & SONS,

WILL BE DISSOLVED

BY mutual consent, on Saturday the 11*th instant*.—All persons indebted to the said *firm*, are earnestly entreated to make immediate payment to *either* of the subscribers. A compliance with this request, will prevent the painful necessity of resorting to coercive measures.

The Books will be placed in the possession of Messrs. John & Robert Gamble, Jun'r, who are authorized to settle all accounts due *by or to the concern*.

ROBERT GAMBLE,
JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, JUN'R.

Richmond, May 6th, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBERS take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they intend carrying on the Mercantile business, under the firm of

John & Robert Gamble, Jun.

They are now receiving by the ship Rolla, a choice selection of London GOODS, and daily expect from Liverpool a general assortment of Hardware, &c. suitable for the season, which will be sold by the piece, package, or dozen, on the most moderate terms, for cash, merchantable country produce, or on the usual credit to substantial and *punctual customers*.

They have on hand, Madeira and Sherry Wine, West-India Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Pepper, Allum Copperas and Brimstone, (in pipes hhds. and casks,) Cotton and Wool Cards, patent Shot, Steel, Bar Iron, Hollow Iron Ware, German Scythes, Cutting Knives and Whetstones, Oznaburgs, Ticklenburgs, and Brown Hessians, Snuff, Cut Herrings, &c. They also possess large and convenient *Brick* Warehouses covered with *Slate*, for receiving and storing Flour, Tobacco, &c.—Those gentlemen who favor them with consignments, will find their charges reasonable; and may rely on their best exertions to afford satisfaction.

☞ The highest rates given for good Bees-wax, Bear, Deer, and Otter Skins, and other shipping Furr.

JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, JUN'R.

THE SUBSCRIBER (*Robert Gamble, Sen.*) avails himself of this opportunity, to thank his numerous friends for the large share of patronage he has received in the mercantile line, and hereby tenders to the public, his future services as a *COMMISSION MERCHANT*. He flatters himself his long experience (with other circumstances unnecessary here to mention) entitles him to the confidence of those who may have business of that nature to transact in this city; assuring such, of his best endeavors to merit approbation.

Those who yet remain indebted to the late firms of Gamble & Gratton, of Staunton; of Gamble & Temple, Robert Gamble & Co. and Robert Gamble, of the city of Richmond, are oncemore earnestly requested to make *immediate* payment of their respective balances—such as continue regardless of this last notice, cannot expect longer indulgence.

(tf.) ROBERT GAMBLE.

ON MONDAY NEXT

Will be Published, and Sold at the

Printing-Office of AUGUSTINE DAVIS,

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

HYMNS & SPIRITUAL SONGS

Selected, corrected and revised by J. COURTNEY, Sen.

In this selection, the reader will find, that partiality has been avoided, and that, this Collection, which comprises upwards of 300 pages, is calculated to suit all denominations of Christians.

Wednesday, 29th May, 1805.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, on Saturday last (in Henrico Court-House, or in the streets between that and the residence of the subscriber,) A BUNDLE OF PAPERS, marked "*Henrico May term*, 1805." Within this bundle were manifests for twenty hogsheads tobacco, sundry accounts, notes and other documents, relative to suits depending in that court, and were subdivided into six bundles, and marked 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th day.

Those papers cannot be of any possible utility to any one except the subscriber and his clients—the tobacco mentioned in the manifests having been some time since delivered by the inspectors at Shockoe warehouse, and shipped.

Upon a delivery of those papers I will give the above reward, and ask no questions in relation to them. But if stolen, I will give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as may lead to a conviction of the culprit.

SAMUEL M'CRAW.

Richmond, May 17. tf

NOTICE.

THAT by virtue of a Deed in Trust, I shall, (as the assignee of John Barret, Esq. of Louisa county) on the first Monday in June next, being Henrico court day, expose to sale by Public Auction for ready money, before the door of the said Court-house, A TRACT OF LAND containing one hundred acres more or less, lying and being in the county of Henrico, on the Three Chopp'd Road, being the same land, on which the late Thomas Ginnett, dec'd, resided in his life-time. This sale will be made to satisfy a debt with the interest due thereon, by Thomas Ginnett, dec'd to John Barret, as surviving partner of Reid and Barret, together with the costs of executing this trust.

SAMUEL M'CRAW,
Assignee of the cestui que trust.

May 7. epds.

The celebrated English running Horse

Clifden,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stables at Broad Rock, near Manchester, at *Twenty-Five Dollars* the season, (which may be discharged by the payment of *Twenty Dollars*, if paid within the season,) and *Half a Dollar* to the groom. The season will commence on the first of March, and end on the tenth of August. Good pasturage will be furnished *gratis*, and the utmost care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

CLIFDEN is a horse of uncommonly fine form, above fifteen and a half hands high, of a beautiful deep blood-bay, and perhaps the strongest made thorough-blooded horse on the continent. Large and powerful horses produce the only real good turf horses.

WILLIAM BALL.

Broad Rock, February 10th, 1805.

PEDIGREE.

I certify, that Clifden was gotten by Alfred, out of an own sister to the duke of Queensbury's bay horse, Mulberry, which was gotten by Florizel, out of James Pennyman's famous Matchem mare.—Clifden was bred by the earl of Derby, and sold untried for 500 guineas.

ISAAC PICKERING.

Foxlease, Hampshire, August 18th, 1799.

A similar pedigree is given to Doctor Thornton by Sir John Lade, who states that his royal highness the Prince of Wales presented Clifden to him; that he was a good found horse, and won him some thousands on the turf.

ALLIANCE.

Alfred was gotten by Matchem. } Rockingham's dam, Purity, by Matchem; Pumpkin, Maiden, Conundrum, Ranthos, Riddle, &c. by Matchem.

Alfred's dam by Snap. } Old Medley's dam by Snap, Snap Dragon, [dam of Old Selima's] dam by Snap, Old Shark's d. by Snap, et.

Clifden's dam by Florizel. } Old Diomed [imported from England and now standing at 50 dolls. a mare in Virginia] by Florizel.

Florizel by old King Herod. } High Flyer by Old King Herod, Woodpecker, [sire of Cormorant and Dragon] Magnet, [sire of Dare Devil] the famous running mare Muse, by King Herod.

Clifden's grandam by Matchem; so that he possesses double close crosses of Old Matchem, which covered at 50 guineas a mare, for the nine last years of his life, twenty-five mares by subscription, and died at 33 years of age! He was by old Cade the best son of the Godolphin Arabian. Thus Clifden descends immediately from the best stock on earth, and his pedigree cannot be exceeded, indeed scarcely equalled.

PERFORMANCES.

In the year 1792, at 5 years old, he won ten times out of his twelve first races, as may be seen by the Racing Calendar, which was unequalled for 8 years except by Buzzard.

1. In 1792, Thursday, August 2d, a sweepstakes made for Lewes, but run at Brightelmnston, weight 12 stone 3lb, 4 miles.

Mr. O'Kelly's b. m. Miss Windmill, by High Flyer, rode by himself, 1—
Mr. Chichester's g m by King Fergus, rode by Lord Barrymore, 2—
Sir John Lade's b h Clifden, by Alfred, rode by himself, 3—

2—Lewes, August 9th—a match for 100 guineas, 12 stone each.

Sir John Lade's b h Clifden, rode by Lord Barrymore, 1—2—1
Mr. Chichester's g m by King Fergus, rode by Mr O'Kelly, 2—1—2

3—New Market, first October meeting, same year Sir John Lade's b h Clifden, by Alfred, 5 years old, walked over the Beacon course, on Friday the 5th, and received the 70 gs purse.

4—Second October meeting, same year, Monday 14th, Clifden, carrying 9 stone 12lb, beat Sir Chas. Bunbury's Playfellow, 4 years old, carrying 7 stone 8lb, d. i. 50 guineas—2 to 1 on Clifden.

5—Same day he received 10 guineas from Mr Chichester's Minister, 12 stone each, d. i. 25 guineas.

6—On the 17th, Clifden, carrying 9 stone, beat Mr O'Kelly's Big Ben [imported by the name of Traveller into Virginia] by Eclipse, carrying 8 stone 3lb, both 5 years old—50 guineas.

7—On the 19th, Clifden b at the duke of Grafton's Prunella, in a sweepstakes of 25 guineas each, 10 guineas forfeit, and received forfeit from his royal highness the duke of York's Fire, Sir Charles Bunbury's Amelia, Lord Clermont's Heroine, Mr Golding's Nameless.

8—On the 20th he beat Mr O'Kelly's Slack across the Flat, 50 guineas; 7 to 4 and 2 to 1 on Clifden.

9—On the 3d October, at Houghton meeting, Monday 29th, he received 40 guineas from Sir Ch. Bunbury's Amelia—100 guineas, half forfeit.

10—Same day he received 25 guineas from his royal highness the duke of York's Pyracmon—100 guineas, half forfeit.

11—Next day, 30th October, Mr Montolieu's Halkin, by Jupiter, beat Sir John Lade's Clifden,=100 guineas.

12—November 1st, Clifden, 5 years old, carrying 8 stone 8lb, beat Mr O'Kelly's Excisemen, by Sweetbriar, aged, carrying 8 stone 4lb—50 guineas.

The last race Clifden run, in 1792, was against the duke of Bedford's large horse Dragon, by Woodpecker. This was an astonishing race; each horse was rode by his owner, and carried 15 stone, or 210lb. over the Beacon course, 4 miles and nearly a quarter, for 300 guineas, Clifden was beat; but the duke of Bedford rode 15 stone, and Sir John Lade was obliged to carry about five stone dead weight, enough to kill even a good horse. Dragon never ran another successful race. Clifden, owned by the honorable Mr Bowes, ran the next year, and beat Mr O'Kelly's br. g. carrying above 12 stone each, rode by the owners, over the new course, Lewes, for 100 guineas—5 to 4 on Clifden.

The duke of Queensbury's Mulberry, full brother to Clifden's dam, beat the following horses at New Market—Lord Darby's Sir Peter Teazle, over the Beacon course, for 500 guineas, and his lordship has since refused 6000 guineas for Sir Peter, as stated in a letter to Doctor Thornton in 1800 Mulberry also beat Lord Clermont's Collector, over the six mile course, for 300 guineas; likewise the Yellow mare, for 300 guineas, B. C.—also Lord Clermont's Woodcock, d. i. for 300 guineas. In a sweepstakes of 50 guineas each, d. i. he beat Lord Clermont's Woodcock 2d, and Mr Fox's Braganza 3d. In a sweepstakes of 300 guineas each across the Flat, he beat Mr Bullock's grey Pumpkin 2d, and Clermont's Osprey 3d. And in a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, he beat the duke of Grafton's Oberon 2d, Lord Clermont's Woodcock 3d, and Mr Vernon's Mufti 4th. Thus Clifden, besides being a capital runner himself, is altogether from the first rate running stock.

In a letter from Mr Sturt, member of parliament for Dorsetshire, to Doctor Thornton, he say, "I know of four or five very promising colts of Clifden's get. One in particular of the honorable Lione Daners, another of Doctor Barnes's, and I have a yearling in my possession, which I think the finest colt of his age I ever saw. From having seen these, [his first colts] I repent having parted with him, and would willingly re-purchase the horse"

Mr Ringgold, at whose farm he stood in Washington county, Maryland, says Clifden's colts are the finest he ever saw, in every respect.

Clifden had only 30 mares in Virginia the season of 1802, the season after his colts being seen, he had 109 mares.—Colonel Patteson, with whom he first stood, says no colts have been seen equal to Clifden's since the time of Old Janus.

I do hereby certify, That Clifden stood in Chesterfield county at my stable, that he is a remarkable sure foal-getter, and his colts are large and handsome.

Given under my hand, this 30th day of January, 1804. THOMAS BRANCH.

Blank Bills of Exchange

For Sale at this Office.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD,

Or Twenty-Five if taken out of the state, and all necessary charges paid.

WENT off from my plantation, on James river, on Sunday the 14th this month, a Negro Man named JOHN. He is about 24 years of age; five feet seven and a half inches high; brown complexion; well made; stoops a little when walking; down look; a small scar on his neck; had on when he went away a short blue cloth coat, grey cloth pantaloons, new shoes, and a white linen shirt. He may probably make toward the north, as I took him out of Baltimore jail 15 months ago, having got that far on his journey. All masters of vessels or other persons, are cautioned against taking him out of the county or state.

He has a pass and may get the date altered.

J. GUNN.

April 18.

JOHN SPINDLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, that he intends to teach DRAWING, PAINTING in Oil, Colour and Crayons—and would instruct 6 or 8 Pupils in these branches, either by waiting on them, or at his house opposite Thomas Wilson's, esq. back street.

N. B. Sign, House and Military Colours, painted by J. S.—☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to. January 1, 1805.

PRECIPITATE.

IMPORTED by Mr Lightfoot, of Sandy Point, last winter, full 15 hands and a half high, will stand at my stable in Chesterfield county, Appomattox River, 15 miles above Petersburg, to be let to mares at Ten Guineas a mare, two of which will be remitted, if paid within the season, which will commence the tenth of March, and expire the first of August next. Board of servants, *gratis*; mares may be fed at two shillings per day. I have large and extensive pasturage, divided in five different inclosures, that mares with foal may be kept distinct from barren mares One dollar to the groom. No liability for accidents of any description.

PRECIPITATE was bred by Lord Egremont, foaled in 1787, got by Mercury, (a son of Eclipse) dam by Herod, his grandam Maiden by Matchem, out of Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare; her dam by Mogul—Camilla by Bay Bolton—Old Lady Dam of Sterling by Pulleine's chesnut Arabian—Rockwood Butler.

PERFORMANCE.

In the first spring meeting, 1790, at New Market, when three years old, he won the first class of the Princes Stakes of 100 guineas each, beating Thunderbolt, Chanticleer, and Sir Peter Pepper, four having paid forfeit. In the same week he won the the Bolton Stakes of 50 guineas each, beating Chamboce, Dragon and Pallafox; seven paid forfeit. And in the same week he received 100 guineas forfeit from Lord Grosvenor's Radamanthus.

In 1792 he won 50l. at Guildfield, beating Dodge, Thunderbolt, Sarmgapatam and Stout; the next day 50l. at the same place, beating Cardock and Griffin. He also won the King's 100 guineas, at Lewes, beating Skyscraper, at three heats, the first being a dead heat. After which he was so highly esteemed that he become a stallion in his lordship's stud at 12 guineas a mare. This horse is the sire of the following running horses in England: Johnquil, Petworth, Matrana, Rosalba, Chesnut Colt out of Bobtail, Chesnut Colt out of Rosemary, Humbug, Lazarus, Raginier, Apollo, Gulliver, Tag, Louisa, Tipstaff, Mr. Heathcote's Filly out of Reeves, Alchymist, Clodhopper, Grey Filly his R. H. Lampadosa, Mara, Mary, Matrance, Bay Filly Mr. Brown's, Grey Filly, Mr. Radcliff's, Tax, Tipstaff and Bobtail. THOMAS GOODE.

February 20th, 1805.

For Sale, or Lease,

THAT large and convenient TAVERN, situated in the centre of the town of Lynchburg, at the corner of the street leading to the court-house and jail, and not more than thirty yards from both, oppoite Lynch's warehouse and the street leading from the ferry in the said town. The tavern contains four rooms and a bar on the first floor, including two very large rooms, suitable for a ball and dining room, with a sliding partition to the ball room. The second floor contains six rooms, one the size of the ball room, and the others suitable for lodging rooms, with an excellent garret. This tavern has a large portico the full length of the house, also a good dry cellar, and a well oppoite the door, together with a kitchen, smokehouse, dairy, and a stable with twenty two stalls therein, with a spacious garden and yard leading to the stable.—Other improvements will be made to suit the purchaser or leaser. It is deemed unnecessary to state the great value of the above property, or say more as to the advantage arising from so central and eligible a stand for a tavern, as it is presumed no person would be inclined to purchase or lease the same without viewing the premises, there being no doubt but they would be better satisfied after seeing the convenient situation, than any information they could get from this advertisement.

A liberal credit will be given to any person desirous of the purchase, or an advantageous lease.

For further particulars apply to William Rose, jr. Richmond, or the subscriber residing about three miles from Lynchburg.

SAMUEL SCOTT.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have received by the Rolla from London, part of their

SPRING GOODS,

amongst which are the following articles:

LONDON Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Quiltings and Dimities,
Handsome fashionable worked and laced Muslins,
3-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Diapers,
8-4, 8-10 and 10-16 Damask Table Cloths,
Gentlemen's white and brown Cotton Stockings,
Ladies' elegant laced white do.
Do. Tortoise-shell bent and braid Combs,
Chintzes, Calicoes and Furniture,
Gentlemen's black fashionable Hats,
Do. drab beaver do.
Do. dos patent silk do.
Umbrellas,
Boys' Morocco Caps, plain and furr'd,
Best Hemp Rolles,
English White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, ground in oil, and Verdigrease,
Prussian and Fig Blue,
Best Boiled Oil in jars,
Durham Mustard, &c. &c.

Which added to their present stock, and those expected (daily) from Liverpool, will render their assortment general.

May 7th, 1805. (tf.)